

May 28, 1965

Mr. Jerry Cohen
228 North Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Jerry:

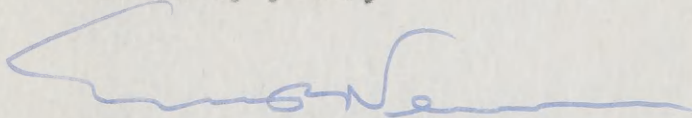
I am returning herewith the Maryland six pence forwarded to me on May 26, 1965. It is, in my opinion, a forgery. It weighs 53 grains, which is far in excess of the 34 grains which it should weigh. It has a specific gravity of 8.8, which is far less than the specific gravity of 10 which it should have. It is virtually identical in color, quality, and appearance to another false Maryland six pence which I examined in 1959 which weighed 44 grains and which had an 8.8 specific gravity.

This enclosed specimen has a scratch mark in the field at 8 o'clock which is cast rather than actual and if I recall, correctly, so did the specimen I saw in 1959.

I conclude, therefore, that these are dangerous casts and should be destroyed or so marked.

It is always a pleasure to be of help and I would appreciate knowing the source of this coin.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Eric P. Newman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

Encl.

POLICE DEPARTMENT
Baltimore, Maryland

MISSING COINS

April 3, 1974

Below is a description of rare Maryland Colonial coins possibly stolen in this jurisdiction. Refer to Central Complaint No. 1C-43715.



Standish Barry Silver Three Pence. Genuine. One of three best seen. About very fine; minor impairment.



Baltimore Silver Shilling. Usual variety. Plugged, neatly, otherwise fine for piece.



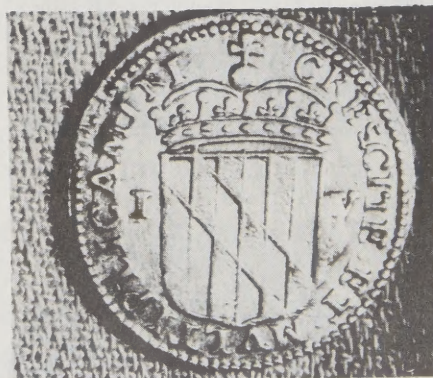
Baltimore Silver Shilling. British Museum copy.



Baltimore Silver Six Pence. Usual variety. Fine, obverse scratches.



Baltimore Silver Six Pence. British Museum copy. This electrotype with "R" on edge very clear.



Baltimore Silver Groat. Usual variety. Die break at shield to right, on reverse. About very good; crudely pierced.



Chalmers Silver Six Pence. 1783. Large reverse letters; Crosby Plate IX, No. 8. Very good for piece.



Chalmers Silver Three Pence. 1783. About very fine. Edge reading clear - unusual.



Chalmers Silver Shilling. Long Worm. Very fine.



Chalmers Silver Shilling. Same variety, short worm. Poor, pierced.



Cecil Calvert silver medal with map of Maryland on reverse.



Cecil Calvert & Anna Arundelia, silver medal made with mounting attachment.

Anyone having information which may lead to the recovery of the aforementioned items is requested to notify the Baltimore Police Department, Criminal Investigation Division, Property Crimes Section, 396-2650.

Donald D. Pomerleau, Police Commissioner



WESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

September 16, 1975

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric:

Here is all of the information that I have on the Maryland penny.

The original piece first discovered in 1819. Bindley, Dimsdale, Martin, Webster, Mickley, Bushnell, Parmlee, Brock, and University of Pennsylvania - now supposedly owned by John Ford.

The Mint Cabinet supposedly had one. It was listed in the 1914 Catalog as No. 15. This should now be in the Smithsonian.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts is supposed to have a holed specimen that weighs 79 grains. When I mentioned this to you you said that the Massachusetts Historical Society does not have one (which is correct). You should, however, check with the Museum of Fine Arts. Contact Cornelius Vermule.

More proofs went off to you this week. You are doing a fantastic job.

Sincerely,

WESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Kenneth E. Bressett, Manager
Whitman Coin Products

KEB:jt

P.S. The Red Book photo was, of course, taken from Bushnell.



Richard Picker

SPECIALIZING IN EARLY U. S. AND COLONIAL COINS AND CURRENCY

P. O. BOX 123

ALBERTSON, N. Y. 11507

AREA CODE 516 • 621-0763

5/4/79

Dear Eric:

Though it's academic now, I just borrowed and weighed another set of Baltimore pieces. The Shilling has been plugged through the cross above the head, and re-worked, weighs $59\frac{1}{2}$ grains, the VI @ $36\frac{3}{4}$ and the great @ $23\frac{1}{4}$. These belong to Gilbert Steinberg of N.J. The shilling was purchased ten or more years ago from Foxy Steinberg (no relation). The other two may have come from me, also a good many years ago, or from some sales about that time. I can check this out if you'd like the info. There is another hassle going on, this time between Anton and Fritz Weber. It seems that Anton sold Weber (as genuine) one of those Rosa $\frac{1}{2}$ s with the D:G: REX obv., which Weber thinks is ctf (I Haven't seen it). Weber is sending it on to you. Anton says that Weber switched the coin and it isn't the same one that he sold. Weber swears that it's the same coin. We do know that Anton offered the shilling as genuine to a local dealer for \$17,000. What we don't know is: Did Anton buy them as genuine for a fair price or as copies at a low price. I just spoke to John Ford, and he told me that Anton had the full set in his case, being offered for sale at one of the conventions last Spring. He didn't see thm because, like me, he never looks in Anton's case, and neither of us will have anything to do with him. I believe that Fritz did see them all, and only bought this one piece. The waters are getting deep, but maybe are beginning to clear up a bit.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

May 1979

Richard Picher

Re: Baltimore 6d

I am very concerned about the Baltimore 6d you sent for study. It has good variable color and appearance. It rings. The two suspicious factors are a weight of 48.55 grains and a specific gravity of 9.86.

As to weight the coins are supposed to be $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the English standard silver (92.9 grains for a shilling and 46.5 grains for a 6d - actually per Greuber 90 grains for a shilling and 45 for 6d) which is 69.67 grains for a Baltimore shilling and 34.8 grains for a Baltimore 6d. The Baltimore coins should be sterling (.925 fine) which has a specific gravity of 10.2 - 10.6 depending on adulterant and corrosion.

My own coins are from the Newcomer collection

12d	63.5 grains	10.6 sp gr
6d	42. grains	10.5 sp gr
4d	30.5 grains	10.2 sp gr.

Crosby gives weights of

12d 66 grains; 6d 34 grains; 4d 25 grains.

Amer Numis Society collection shows

12d 71.6 + 64.6; 6d 34.1; 4d 21.7 grains.

Pieces in your inventory are

12 72.5 + 64.25; 6d 37.5, 38.25, 38.25, 39.75; 4d 23 grains.

You report Siebert Steinberg collection at

Plugged 12d 59.5; 6d 36.75; goat 23.25 grains

Can you get the specific gravity on yours or Steinbergs

You said a 4d was advertised in CW at 28.25 grains

I enclose copy of my 1965 opinion to Jerry Cohen showing 8.8 sp gr for a forgery of 53 grains and another 8.8 sp gr forgery at 44 grains. These were casts.

The 6d you sent has an oval horizontal dent on the obverse below the cross. It has dents on the shield more or less in line. It has filing and roughness on the edge. It doesn't have casting defects showing but I can't rely on that any more.

The piece is so low in specific gravity and so high in weight it could be a cast. The metal book says its specific gravity means 62% silver and 38% copper if copper is the adulterant. Remelted silver with some plated silver might produce this low specific gravity and then they made it heavier to make up the deficiency in fineness. That is the only explanation I can give for the two queer measurements.

I don't think this could be an electro but I have not X-rayed it and that should be done.

I am concerned that this could be a cast forgery which has been aged for years so as to discolor unevenly.

I'm not positive it's bad, I'm not positive it's good. If no one has any other ideas I have to take an equivocal position which is horrible.

What do you think now? You think you are worried. I dream about this problem.

SPNVS
By SPN

The coin is returned herewith.

FEBRUARY MEETING, 1894.

A STATED MEETING of the Society was held in the Hall of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on Wednesday, 21 February, 1894, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The President having been unavoidably detained from the meeting, Dr. HENRY P. QUINCY was called to the chair.

After the records of the previous meeting had been read, the following-named gentlemen were elected Resident Members:—

JOHN BARTLETT.

ARTHUR LAWRENCE.

ELIOT CHANNING CLARKE.

HENRY WALBRIDGE TAFT.

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS.

DAVID RICE WHITNEY.

At this stage of the proceedings the President entered the Hall. Whereupon Dr. Quincy retired from the chair, which was then taken by Dr. GOULD.

Mr. ROBERT N. TORRAN read the following paper:—

THE RIGHT TO COIN UNDER THE COLONIAL CHARTERS.

THE Charter of Virginia of 1606, which established the two colonies, extending from 34 to 45 degrees of north latitude, called the first and the second, the one for the south and the other for the north, contained the following section:—

“And that they shall or lawfully may establish and cause to be made a coin to pass currant there between the people of those several Colonies for the more Ease of Traffick and Bargaining between and amongst them and the Natives there of such Metal and in such Manner and Forme as the said several Councils there shall limit and appoint.”¹

¹ The Federal and State Constitutions, Colonial Charters, and other Organic Laws of the United States, Ben: Perley Poore, ii. 1890.

The grant was expressed in general terms and did not limit the usage to the alloy or weight of the English money then current.

The second charter, 1609, to the first Colony — the Virginia Company — which was supposed to enlarge the scope of the first charter did not allude to the right of coinage in express terms, but it contained the confirmation of that right in the following words: —

And further we do by these Presents *ratify and confirm* unto the said Treasurer and Company and their Successors all the Privileges, Franchises, Liberties, and Immunities granted in our former Letters patents, and not in these our Letters patents revoked, altered, enlarged or abridged.*

The third charter to Virginia, of 12 March, 1611-12 was also silent in regard to the right of issuing coin, but all privileges and franchises granted in former patents not expressly revoked were confirmed, which would seem to have kept that right alive.

A *quo warranto* having been brought against the Company for alleged misdemeanors, judgment was given in the King's Bench in 1624 in favor of the Crown, and Virginia was bereft of her chartered rights.²

Notwithstanding the judgment against the Company, we find that in 1645, while the civil war was still raging in England, and it was doubtful whether victory would incline to the royal or parliamentary cause, and almost seven years before the arrival of the parliamentary commissioners to reduce Virginia to a modified obedience to the Commonwealth of England, an Act was passed in the Colony authorizing the coming of copper pieces of the value of two pence, three pence, six pence, and nine pence, and appointing Captain John Upton mint-master.³ The Act begins as follows: "Act

The Governor, Council, and Burgesses of this present Grand Assembly having maturely weighed & considered how advantageous a quaine current would be to this colony, etc." No coins were struck under that Act. Foreign coins were, however, valued by a

* The Federal and State Constitutions, Colonial Charters, and other Organic Laws of the United States. Ben: Perley Poore, ii. 1805.

² Narrative and Critical History of America, li. 140; Political Annals of the United Colonies, George Chalmers, i. 62.

³ Early Coins of America, Sylvester S. Cress, p. 21.

legal enactment, and made legal tender in payment of debts. The last time that this was done by the Assembly was in 1679, when Lord Culpepper, then governor, declared that the right of regulating the value of foreign coins was a royal prerogative, and as representative of the King, he issued a proclamation to that effect, annulling the act passed by the Assembly.¹

In connection with Virginia a few words about the Bermudas or the Somers or Somner's islands, as they were then called, after Sir George Somers, one of the earliest visitors to the islands, and who died there, may not be uninteresting. The Somers islands were supposed to be included in the Virginia grant, although actually outside the limits of the patent. The right to the islands was sold by the general company to an under-company in 1612, and a "Commission granted by us the undertakers for the Plantacon of Somer Islands," was issued 27 April of that year. In the Commission they establish the rates of wages to be paid to the laborers, and for their payment they add, "for which purpose by the next supplie there shall be a Coyne sent unto you with all convenient opportunitie together with the rates and value thereof."²

In 1615 the Bermuda Company — a separate organization from the Virginia Company — received a charter from King James I., which confirmed the coinage clause of the Virginia charter of 1606.

"And wee doe further for us our heires and successors give and grant to the said Governour and Company and theire successors that they shall and lawfully may establish and cause to bee made a Coyne to passe currant in the said Somer islands betweene the Inhabitants there for the more ease of commerce and bargaining between them of such metall said in such manner and forme as the said Governour and Company in any of the said Generall Courts shall limiti and appoynt."³

It is probable that the copper coins which have been found, bearing on the obverse the Roman numerals XII. and VI. with a hog in the centre (on account of the number of those animals on the islands), and the words *Sommer Islands*, and on the reverse a four-

¹ Early Coins of America, Sylvester S. Crosby, p. 23.

² Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands, Major-General John Henry Lefroy, i. 59.

³ *Ibid.* i. 25.

pages 220-224 are on Mass.
matters

This order is interesting as showing that, although ~~debases~~ ~~new~~ ~~been~~ suppressed, the New England money was still to be considered legal currency.

The charter of Nova Scotia, or as it was then called, New Scotland, of 1621, grants full power of coinage to Sir William Alexander:—

“Also, we, for ourselves and our successors, give and grant to the said Sir William and his aforesaid the free power of regulating and coining money for the freer commerce of those inhabiting the said province, of any metal, in what manner and of what form they shall choose and direct for the same.”¹

The second charter, of 1625, confirms the right to coin, adding these words:—

“We give grant commit to them, or their heirs and assignes, lieutenants of the said country [Lordship of New Scotland] the privilege of coining money with iron instruments, and with officers necessary for that purpose.”²

No coins were struck.

The grant of New Hampshire in 1629 from the Council of New England to Captain John Mason, assigned “all Prerogatives, Rights, Royalties, Jurisdictions, Privileges, Franchises, Liberties, Pre-eminences, etc.”³ The jurisdiction of Mason was, however, not acquiesced in or allowed.

The charter of Maryland, 1632, granted to Lord Baltimore the rights of a Bishop of Durham, “*cum amplis Juribus, Jurisdictionibus, Privilegiis, Prærogativis, Libertatibus, etc., jurebusque regalibus, etc.*” appertaining to a Bishop of Durham.⁴ That bishopric

of the early Council meetings. They are in manuscript, and in possession of the American Antiquarian Society. They differ somewhat from the copies at the State House, which were procured from England.

¹ Sir William Alexander and American Colonization (Prince Society's Publications), p. 143.

² *RII*, p. 229.

³ Captain John Mason, the Founder of New Hampshire (Prince Society's Publications), p. 291.

⁴ The Federal and State Constitutions, Colonial Charters, and other Organic Laws of the United States, Ben: Perley Poore, i. 312.

had certain special rights belonging to a County Palatine, among these rights that of "coining money at the Mint in Durham." The last bishop who actually exercised his right to coin, was Catharine, who died in 1558; but it was not until 1801 that the Act of Parliament was passed by which "all temporal jurisdictions and privileges were declared to be forever removed from the Bishops." Lord Baltimore had silver shillings, sixpence, and fourpence (called groats), of about the weight and fashion of the New England coins, struck in London apparently in 1660, from an order of the Council of State:—

"Wednesday 5 octobr, 1659. The Councell being Informed that a great quantity of Silver is coyned into peeces of diverse rates & values and sent into Maryland by the Lo. Baltimore or his Order, Ordered, that the said Lo. Baltimore be Summoned to attend the Committee of the Councell for Plantations, who are to inquire into the same business and to report the State thereof to the Councell."¹

Those coins bearing on the obverse Lord Baltimore's bust, with the words *C. Miles Des. Terra-Maria etc.*, and on the reverse the family coat of arms surmounted by a crown, with the words *Crescite et Multiplicomini*, do not seem to have been used in the Colony to any great extent until 1661.

During the discussions, relative to establishing a mint in Maryland, by the Assembly from 1660 to 1662, "a memorandum" was made by the lower house, "that the dissenters to this vote dissented upon this ground, that they were not entirely informed that the County Palatine of Durham had liberty to coin."² The Act was, however, passed in 1662, when it was voted "that the Lieutenant Generall be desired to confirme that vote in the Lord Proprietor's name."³

The grant of the Province of Maine by Charles I., 1639, confirming the grant of 1622, made by the Council of New England, gives to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, —

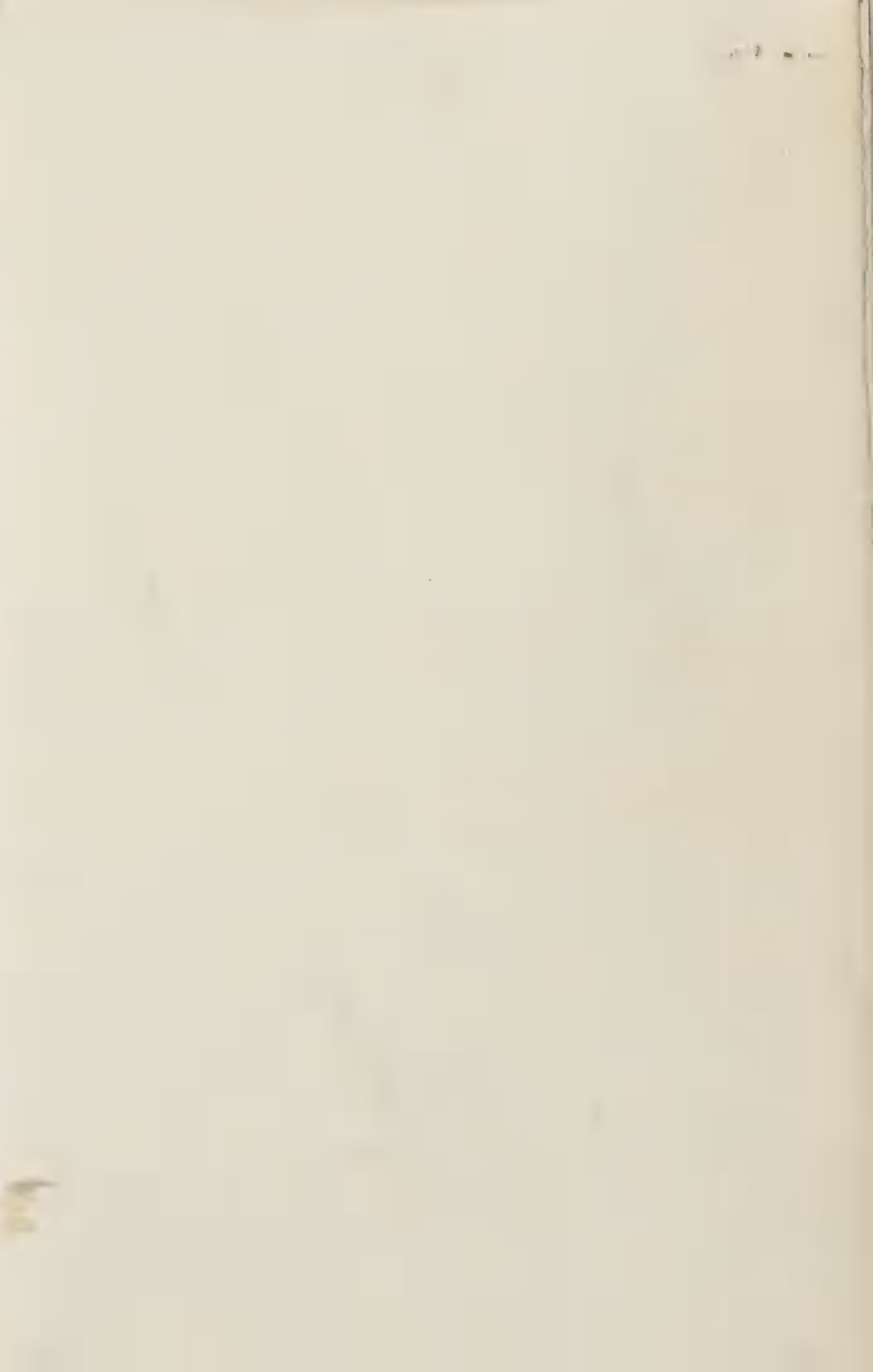
"All the rights, privileges, Prerogatives, Royalties, etc., as the Bishop of Durham within the Bishopricke or Countie Palatine of Duresme in our

¹ The County of Durham, Joseph Richard Boyle, pp. 63, 74.

² Early Coins of America, Sylvester S. Crosby, p. 120.

³ Maryland Archives, i. 400.

⁴ *Ibid.* i. 429.



Early Currency of Maryland



THE LORD BALTIMORE SHILLING.

Coin of Maryland Most Popular Among Collectors of Today.

[A paper read before the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia in 1867, and undoubtedly of much interest to the collector of today.—Ed.]

To Maryland, settled by British subjects, was brought the currency of their home. Silver and gold doubtless existed among them, although the amount could be but small, while the necessity of constant remittances to the mother country for merchandise ever in demand (and hence the impossibility of retaining a currency of specie in a state of colonial dependence) soon caused a change in the actual value of the coin; the operation of the laws of supply and demand being invariable. The inconveniences caused by the loss of their circulating medium the inhabitants sought to remedy by various expedients, and among them appear wampum and its congeners, tobacco, coinage, and notes, and finally, bills of credit. Upon the nature, varieties and uses of wampum, it is not the present intention to dilate: the subject deserves a strict historical collation, which it is hoped may by us, at some future time, be performed. We therefore pass at once to the great staple, **tobacco**.

A law of Maryland, passed in 1639, five years after the first settlements therein, makes tobacco a legal tender, at the rate of five shillings ~~sterling~~ for every thirty pounds of the staple, being at the rate of twopence per pound. To this result Virginia had led the way: in that province in 1618, tobacco had been declared a legal tender at three shillings per pound, soon, however, falling to a more moderate value. This was the standard at which, in 1620, wives were sold to the Virginia planters, at prices ranging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco at threepence per pound. In 1645, the General Council of the Province resolved to issue a copper coinage for circulation of the value of 2d., 3d., 6d. and 9d., on which were to be impressed two rings, one to contain the date, and the other a suitable motto. These pieces, if they were ever actually coined, have not reached the present time.

In 1661, the Assembly of Maryland, "by reason of the great hindrance to the Colony in trade for want of money," erected a mint, and provided for the coinage of silver money, of sterling alloy, at the rate of ninepence sterling for every shilling currency, and the smaller pieces in the same proportion. This action, it will be observed, makes a difference of twenty-five per cent. between the sterling and the currency value of the shilling, and raises the value to five shillings sevenpence halfpenny.

Folker speaks of these coins as being shillings, half shillings, and pieces of handsome execution, but lacking above twopence in the shilling of the sterling value. In order to send these coins into circulation, it was enacted, in the following year, that every household in the province should be obliged to take of them ten shillings per poll for every inhabitant who was not a freeman.

and to make payment thereof in tobacco, at $\frac{1}{2}$ open a per pound. This law was confirmed and continued in 1676, but over the fate and continuation of this coinage a mystery seems to hang; ten years later, when, by statute, the value of the coin then current in the Colony, was regulated, no mention whatever is made of these coins. New England shillings and sixpences were rated at their nominal value, though they were really worth eightpence and ninepence. French crowns, pieces of eight and six dollars were to pass for six shillings; ducatoons at seven shillings and sixpence; Spanish milled dollars previously rated at four shillings and sixpence, then at five shillings, seven and a halfpence, were now to pass current for six shillings. All other foreign silver and gold coins were to be estimated at three times the value over their value.

An act passed in 1704, which regulated the interest to be paid on loans, prescribes an interest of six per cent. on money contracts, but allows eight per cent. on those wherein tobacco should enter. In the same year hemp and flax were declared to be a legal tender for the payment of one-fourth of any debt: the former being estimated at six-pence, and the latter at four-pence per pound.

For forging or clipping the coin made current in the Province, the Act of 1707 inflicts the following punishments: on a first conviction, whipping, cropping of the ears and pillorying; on the second offense, branding and banishment. Such remained the law of the land until 1729, when, in consequence of silver being cut into small pieces, halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths, to supply the then greatly felt want of small change, and being therefore received only by weight, the sanitary provisions of this act were no longer useful for the security of the Province, and it was therefore repealed.

The proclamation issued in the sixth year of Queen Anne, for establishing the rates of foreign coins in the American plantations, met in its workings with some difficulties, to obviate which, Parliament, in 1707, enacted it into a law, and the Assembly of Maryland in the following year did the same. The following table shows the rates thereby established:

	Weight		Intrinsic Value		Current Value	
	lbs.	gr.	s.	d.		
1000 pieces of eight, old plate	17	12	4	6	6	0 0
1000 pieces of eight, new plate	14	0	3	7½	4	0 2½
1000 pieces of eight	17	12	4	6	6	0 0
1000 pieces of eight	17	12	4	6½	6	0 0
1000 pieces of eight	17	12	4	5¾	5	10 2½
1000 pieces of eight	18	4	4	4¾	5	10 2½
1000 pieces of eight	20	21	5	6	7	4 0
1000 pieces of eight	17	12	4	6	6	0 0
1000 pieces of eight	20	7	5	2¾	6	11 3¾
1000 pieces of eight	11	4	2	10½	3	9 1½
1000 pieces of eight	18	10	4	6	6	0 0

The Act speaks of Dog Dollars as being the money which was most plentiful in the Province, and with which the inhabitants were best acquainted: the value of four shillings and sixpence was placed in the laws of Maryland on these coins, and four months later, as the London Dog Dollar, and was rated in 1723 at five shillings.

In 1713, the Maryland Assembly regulated the manner in which tobacco, as a legal tender, was to be offered and received in payment of debts, but the Act neglects to mention the rate at which it is to be valued. This, however, is found from a subsequent Act of the same session, was about one penny per pound, or fifty shillings currency, equal to six hundred pounds of tobacco: twenty pounds sterling money were valued at five thousand pounds of the



1760, but this rate was permanently established, before in 1722, made a final tender at that rate.

To encourage still more the introduction of gold and silver, of which the want was greatly felt by the Legislature, an Act of Assembly, passed in 1727, gives an additional premium of fifteen per cent. upon all such monies paid in as duties over and above the advanced rates established in 1708. The person who should claim the benefit of this law, was obliged to make oath that the money had not been previously exported from the Province, so that on its return it might be entitled to this allowance. This premium would make a rise in the value of the dollar to about forty-eight per cent., or about seven shillings in currency. A table adopted in 1703, as a standard for tobacco payments, reads as follows:

Johannes, to be worth	920	pounds of tobacco
Half Johannes	460	"
Moidores	328	"
English Guinea	272	"
French Guinea	268	"
Spanish pistoles, not lighter than 4 dwt. 6 gr.	216	"
French milled pistoles	212	"
Arabian chequins	108	"
Other gold coin (German excepted), by the dwt.	56	"
French Silver Crowns	60	"
Spanish milled pieces of eight	60	"
Other good coined Spanish silver, per oz.	68	"

In 1773, we find the first and apparently entirely unexpected mention made of the dollar being valued at seven shillings and sixpence, the rate at which it finally settled. In this year, (ch. xxx,) we find an Act valuing tobacco at one shilling and sixpence for twelve pounds, which, being properly carried out, will make the value of the dollar the amount above stated. An Act passed this session (ch. xxxiii,) for the discharge of the public debts, provides for their payment at the valuation of \$12-3 in bills of credit for every one hundred pounds of tobacco, and the dollar to be equal to seven shillings and sixpence. The exact time when, and the reason why this change took place, cannot with certainty be ascertained; only this result is known.

Such were the fluctuations of the dollar—established in 1686 at four shillings and sixpence, in 1708, at six shillings, and in 1773, appearing as seven shillings and sixpence. This latter valuation is followed by the Act of 1781, after the independence of the State, which affixed rates to foreign coins thereafter to be current. The following was the table adopted:

		£	s.	d.
Johannes, weighing	18 dwt.	6	0	9
Half Johannes,	9 dwt.	3	0	8
Moidores,	6 dwt.	2	1	0
English Guineas,	5 dwt.	1	15	1
French Guineas,	5 dwt. 5 gr.	1	14	6
Doubleons,	17 dwt.	5	12	0
Spanish pistoles	4 dwt. 6 gr.	1	8	0
French milled pistoles,	4 dwt. 8 gr.	1	7	6
Arabian chequins,	2 dwt. 3 gr.	0	13	9
Other gold coin (German excepted), by the dwt.		0	6	8
English milled Crowns		0	8	4
Other milled silver		0	8	4
French silver Crowns		0	8	4
Spanish milled pieces of eight		0	7	6
Other good coined Spanish silver, per oz.		0	8	6
Any other gold coin of the same fineness, of Portugal or Spain, per oz.		6	13	4

A currency of paper founded upon tobacco, called Inspection Notes, arose in 1763, and we are told that as late as the beginning of the present century it still existed to a limited extent. The system was akin to and based upon that

which had existed in early gold periods by Virginia, where it bore the name of "iron," and tobacco coins. The sample was placed by the president of the bank in the public warehouses for his country, was duly inspected and awarded by the proper officer, who gave out in a receipt specifying the quality and quantity of the deposit this receipt, or as it was called, Inspection Note, was a legal tender for all purposes in the county wherein it was issued, and the holders possessed the right of obtaining at any time from the storekeeper the amount, etc., of tobacco, which the face of the note called for. This currency superseded that of the staple, which was then declared no longer to be a legal tender.

THE NEW EDITION OF MR. SHINKLE'S BOOK,

"U. S. Coins, Values and Lists."

The 1910 edition of Mr. Shinkle's excellent compilation of a concise and useful guide to the coin value, and the value of all United States and Pioneer coins is just out, and it certainly surpasses the previous editions of the same work, that Mr. Shinkle would have been justified in doubling the price for this excellent work.

The book gives the latest auction records for all United States and Pioneer gold coins in their various conditions, together with a list of over 200 pattern cents, the largest list ever published. Besides the many additions in the text, Mr. Shinkle added seven more beautiful half-tone plates illustrating all the rare dates and types of the United States coins. It is indeed a valuable reference book. We have no doubt that the book will be well received by the numismatic fraternity, and it certainly deserves.

A copy of the book will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of the published price of \$1.00, to B. Max Mehl, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE HALF CENT.

The half-cent, the smallest denomination coin of the United States, enjoys the distinction of being the first coin issued, and the first to be discontinued. It was issued in

1793 and discontinued in 1857; none were coined in 1798, 1799, 1801, 1812 to 1824, 1827, 1830, 1837, 1838 and 1839. The 1796 is the rarest of the entire series, and an uncirculated specimen sold at auction in 1908 for \$300.00.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN SALES.

Dr. Jacob Hirsch, the expert numismatist of Munich, Germany, held a very important sale of ancient coins on the 9th of November and following days. The sale consisted of over 2,000 lots. The illustrated catalogue contains thirty-seven beautiful plates illustrating hundreds of the coins and thereby making the catalogue a valuable work of reference.

On the 21st of November, Herr Leo Hamburger, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany, sold an important collection of ancient and modern coins and medals, including many specimens of great beauty and value. More than two thousand lots. Twenty-eight fine plates, illustrating the rarer coins and medals accompany the catalogue.

Of interest to the majority of American collectors is the sale to be held in January by the old established firm of J. Schelman, Amsterdam, Holland. This sale includes a good collection of United States coins, the property of Rev. Foster, N.Y. of Connecticut. The sale consist of more than twenty-five hundred lots in all. A catalogue with three fine plates may be had from the cataloguer.



John Beale Bordley (moved to Phila. in 1791)
was from Maryland. (He lived on Wye Island)
and came often to Phila. after he married a Mifflin
in 1776.

Pa. Mag. of Hist. & Biography, Vol. LXVI, l. c. 414
p. 410-415

This confirms his authorship of "On Monies, Coins,
Weights & Measures".

epn
atb
2/27/61

On Monies, Coins, Weights and Measures,
proposed for the United States of America
By John Beale Bordley (1727-1804)

Philadelphia, Printed by Daniel Humphreys, in Front Street
near the Drawbridge 1789

p.12

COPPER COINS

A TREATISE on copper coin, as far as I know, is a new thing. There are reasons why these coins ought to be limited in their power. If they were to have the power to sink debts, as gold and silver have, they would be used vexatiously; and that would affect credits. Even if the forcing them in payments should be confined to 5 per cent. of debts, or be at all allowed of, it would have that tendency: and a creditor receiving a debt of 10,000 dollars, each cent thereof weighing 140 grains, at 5 per centum, would be burdened with 500 dollars worth, that is 50,000 pieces of copper of the weight of 1000 avoirdupois pounds; which selling as old copper, although it be at 20 cents a pound, would make a loss of 20,000 cents on his whole claim; and moreover would burden him with cartage, storage, and expenses of sales; so that near 3 per cent. of his debt would be lost: which would affect commerce, especially with foreigners. An ordinance of the late Congress, enacts that the treasury, and if I rightly understand it, the proprietors of bullion carried to the mint, shall be paid 5 per cent. of their claims in copper cents. Ought those who carry bullion to the mint, to be burdened with inconvenience?

It is said, the late Congress contracted for copper, to be coined at their mint and issued as above; and their ordinance seems to intend that the public mint shall have the coining of copper cents. It is proper it should be so, exclusively. Having found from the report of a committee of the General Assembly of New York, in 1787, that the best red copper in sheets costs, at the factories in England, 11d sterling a pound; on which they

say the charges are 20 to 25 per cent. and that copper in mass, or old copper to be melted into ingots and drawn into sheets in the plating mills costs 9d sterling - charges included, I thereon make an estimate of the cost in coining copper cents, of 50 to the pound of copper, for a dollar worth 50d. sterling, thus: for a pound of copper, 24 cents; coining, 12 cents; together 36 cents, the cost. The pound of copper so coined passes for 50 cents. - The ordinance of the late Congress says, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of copper shall be coined into 100 cents, (for a dollar of the value of $52d.\frac{46}{100}$ sterling value) at which rate each cent weighs $157\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The old English halfpennies, I suspect, weigh about 166 grains. I have one which weighs 156 grains and appears to be true Tower coin, such as were not uncommon fifty years since; it is, however, so worn that the impressions are nearly lost: it therefore may be presumed that it weighed 8 or 10 grains more when new: the Britannia side is quite smooth - the other side faintly shows the impression of a head or heads in the manner of a William and Mary halfpence. The New-York committee further report, that 48 genuine British halfpence, when new, weigh 1 lb. avoirdupois, each piece 146 grains; 60 Birmingham coppers, are 1 lb. or $116\frac{1}{2}$ grains each: and $46\frac{4}{10}$ genuine Jersey coppers are 1 lb. or 151 grains, each.*

The thought entertained by some of making the copper cent to be of intrinsic value, is alarming; as it threatens a design to enforce a base and cumbersome metal in discharge of debts. The copper cent in that case must be $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as is proposed at present, or 350 grains. Why encrease an odium, or ever busily adventure on a hazardous innovation in a delicate affair?

Copper coin, from the baseness of its metal, is not proper for a money to be forced on creditors. It is to be considered merely as a convenient substitute in the closing a pay-

ment, for want of silver coin small enough for minute fractional purposes: as such it is voluntarily received. Hustlers choose to receive it, as do others, occasionally, in small sums as is convenient to them. There would be no need of copper coins, were it not that cents and pence would be in too small pieces, for preservation, when in silver; wherefore the base and bulky metal was introduced, merely for small change. If, however it shall be thought proper to give to copper any force, - which it is wished may be never attempted, it ought to be, if possible, without injury or alarm to creditors. Forced payments in copper may in that case be limited to 5 or at most 9 cents on the close of full payments, large or small: on the payment of 10,000 dollars, no more to be forced on the creditor than in a case of the least sum; because there is true and honest money in gold and silver of standard intrinsic value as low as ten or 5 cents, and the coppers are no further useful than for closing the fractional balance. If the necessity of a copper coinage can be avoided, it may be considered how far it would answer to coin cents in pieces of silver, whose periphery is enlarged by forming them into a sort of rings with milled edges or coined surfaces: or rather the composition called billon may be coined, solid as are common copper halfpence: it is more valuable than copper alone, being of copper and silver, yet bulky enough to be easily preserved. A billon-cent of a 50d. dollar, half copper and half silver, which is the exact mint alloy for fine gold would be near as large as a quarter of a Spanish dollar. But copper cents, the size, very nearly of an English halfpenny, with its division into half pieces of 5 mills, are preferable to billon cents, and to small rings worth a cent each, as these would be too slender. The half cent in copper would be about the size of a farthing English.

On the whole of what I can collect concerning copper coins, it seems, they do not pass so much because of their small

intrinsic worth, as by common consent induced by a degree of necessity, merely as they are tokens for fractional sums which cannot be well issued in real money of the precious metals. This inference is countenanced by the considerable deviations in their weights, when issued even by the authority of nations tenacious of their character. English halfpennies of pure copper have been issued from the English mint of the contents of 156, if not 166, down to 146 grains, as they now are and have been upwards of sixty years: and base copper issued by private coiners light as 116 grains, by consent, have passed currently as the best, to a vast amount, and great loss of the community. The quantity of metal appointed by public authority to be contained in copper coins, being a good deal arbitrary, the American States may have their cent coin, of fine copper, that shall nearly have the weight of a British halfpenny: The British halfpenny weighs 146 grains of fine copper.

Two pounds of copper will give 100 cents, each weighing 140 grains. The cents, for a device, may have a man, on one side of them, erect, comfortably clothed, and holding a spade in his hand: read, - Fro. Indust. Cents beco. Eag. - On the reverse, of this base coin - a coin that cannot well be deemed money, instead of the eagle let there be, on the margin of the cent, this reading: - "United States of America"; - and in the middle of the piece read - "Cent". There will be a fair blank between the readings: which may be lightly ornamented or left blank, or crowded in Gothic taste - if it be the taste.

B.

Footnote on page 14.

* The undermentioned copper coins, weigh as follows:

	A.D.	Gra.
Produit des mines de France	1727	- 182
Liard de France	1698	- 54
Vir ginia halfpenny	1773	- 120
U.S.	1783	- 145
1/4 Stuber	1764	- 38
+ Spanish milled piece	1774	- 174
English halfpenny, worn smooth		- 156
† Ditto, new and bright, never circulated	1729	- 146
# Eight Birmingham coppers, average		- 116
+ Quere, whether this piece is of the composition called billon?		
† This is from a barrel of halfpence imported by the late Mr. Bennet of Wye, from England, above 40 years ago; and I am favoured with it by his executor.		
# The fairest sort of Birmingham coppers that are now in circulation. - The coined impressions are good and plain. Two of them shew partial marks of sand: - therefore, I presume, they are first cast into blanks of the proper size, and then coined; which saves expense of rolling the copper into plates, cutting them, &c.		

Archives of Maryland, edited by William Hand Brown
Baltimore, 1912

Vol XXXII p. 186

Proceedings of the Council of Maryland on
March 10, 1767 at the Honorable Chapel

His Excellency is pleased to lay the two following Extracts
of Letters from Hugh Hensley Esq before the Board de-
siring their Advice thereon.

22^d March 1766.

His Lordship ever attentive to the Interests of his People
has Conceiv'd that a Copper Coinage may be of Use in pro-
moting a Circulation of Specie, if your Excellency should be
of the same opinion and should find it agreeable to the Prov-
ince His Lordship is very willing to undertake without any
Advantage to himself the Coining a proper Quantity of Cop-
per equivalent to the English Standard to answer a requisite
Currency, or if it will be more agreeable to you to have the
Coinage at home His Lordship is equally ready to pay his
Compliment by sending over a proper Dye and if the Province
will take upon them the Charge he will endeavour to find out
Proper Persons to execute it upon the easiest Terms.

8th Nov^r 1766 His Lordship's only View in proposing the
Copper Coinage was to promote the good of the Province,
whether this Measure will have that Tendency your Excel-
lency and the Council are the best Judges and His Lordship will
very readily conform to your Sentiments as you are apprized
of his Motives.

Whereupon the Board expresses their Sense of his Lord-
ships kind Intention and desire to serve the Province but give
it as their Opinion that as there has been a late Dismissal of

*See excerpt in Ken Scott
Ct of Colonial Maryland, p 91*

Thursday

Maryland Gazette

Feb. 28, 1754, p. 2 col.3:

ANNAPOLIS

There is nothing more easy to be observed than that great Numbers of Copper Pence, or English Half pence, are crowding in upon us, and many of them Counterfeits, by which some must sooner or later suffer Loss, in Proportion to the Number they possess. There has lately been great Stir and Tumult in New York (where they used to go at a Penny a piece) in the crying them down to fourteen for a Shilling of those which were Good; the vast Quantities which they had there passing among them, obliging them to make use of Wheelbarrows and Carts in carrying Payments. And, without any great Spirit of Prophecy, it is easy to foretell, that in this Province we shall be under the like Inconveniency, if a stop is not soon put to their present imaginary Worth, beside our having been drain'd of good Money, in Proportion to the Quantity which is or may be brought among us. To render this Inconveniency, Fraud, Iniquity, or whatever the Reader shall think proper to call it, plain and obvious to the meanest Capacity, we shall only instance in One Shilling Sterling, which passes for Eighteen Pence Currency: With Eighteen Pence Currency, or One Shilling Sterling, we can buy Four Dozen and Six Eggs, at Four Pence a Dozen their Common Price; and, with Eighteen Coppers, which at best is but Nine Pence Sterling, we can purchase the like Quantity; a manifest Loss somewhere of Twenty five per Cent, or Three Pence in a Shilling. As it is much better and easier to prevent than to cure, it is submitted to the Public, Whether NOW is not the Time, before we have greater Numbers palm'd upon us, One and All, to pay and receive good English Halfpence at Fifteen for a Shilling; but as for the bad Ones they are not worth Three Pence a Dozen, if any Thing at all. In New York, where Halfpence now pass Fourteen for a Shilling, a Pistole passes for Twenty Eight Shillings, and a Piece of Eight for Eight Shillings; here every Body knows they pass for less."

Eric: Am reasonably sure this is the Gould reference.

Leonard

[illegible]

where they landed, they began pushing

But Clinton
points to the
AFL-CIO's ad-
vance, then
said, "I would
question" Y
know the
all-federated
view, and
the federal
view.

Maryland Gazette

Feb 28, 1754



E 5536 - C

CREDIT TO:
A N A
CERTIFICATION SERVICE
818 N. Cascade
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901



CREDIT TO:

A N A

CERTIFICATION SERVICE

818 N. Cascade

Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903

E-6323-B



CREDIT TO:

A N A

CERTIFICATION SERVICE

818 N. Cascade

Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903

E-6373-B



B-3776

ORDER FOR
ANA
CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE
— 100% —



B-3776

Pa. 5017

Maryland

Ch XX Sept 21, 1742

An Act encouraging the raising
of Copper Ore, erecting of Stamping Mills
and Copper Works and making copper
within this province.

To encourage John Diggas

Norman

Baltimore Shilling

2 with colon after MARIAE ←

Same die { 1 without in silver } ←
 { 1 " " copper } ←

Obv + Rev dies are different

Rev

I in CRESCITE ^{opposite} at bottom of II

I in " " at top of II

Novemb 20167

Maryland 6d

MULTILICAMINI
error

Aht ~~2~~ One with lovely surface.

unique (Have picture)

Lonely Chalmers XII

with rings
allustrated

Jenks # 5521
allustrated

Excellent article

The Coinage of Lord Baltimore
by Wm S Deane

Numismatist Mar 1941

Vol 54 p 162

Blue card.

Lord Baltimore penny

(Spec 1)

Mickley, 2307 @ #370 to Bushnell



Bushnell 184 @ #550



Parmelee 296 @ #350 to Clay



Brock



Ward of Partridge



Boyd

(Spec 2)

Smithsonian Collection
(worn + co. coded)

Ex Robt C W. Cook of Philadelphia
who gave it 3/3/96

(Spec 13)

Adams notebook mentions
price of example in Boston Museum
of Fine Arts

Maryland Copper 1d
discussed in

Coin + Medal Bulletin p 53
Vol I July Aug 1916
by Adams + Raymond

Another Ford Baltimore Penny Found 30-105 Mar 1917

Numismatist

Corn + Medal Bulletin July - Aug 1916 Vol I No 4 & 5
Raymond + Adams

1 Baltimore penny in Series of Pa
1 " " " in U.S. Mint Collection

A new fake of it is described & illustrated

A J N 1886 Vol XX p56

Seizure of all money stamps
tools + dies for coins
by order of Counsel of State
Oct 4, 1659

Taken from Archives of
Maryland.

~~Vol XXVII p 30~~
~~Am Soc Num (1905)~~

MARYLAND

Standish Barry A. J. N. (1881) Vol XV p 63
Maryland makes New England shilling + 6 pence
legal tender for full value in 1671 See law quoted
A. J. N. (1885) XIX p 71

Maryland Baltimore

12p in copper

6p in copper

2 ~~12p~~ 12p in silver (diff dies?)

~~4~~ specimens 6p in silver (" "?)

3 " 4p in silver (" "?)

B. Museum
rit

Md by act of May 1, 1661
was to establish a mint
in the Province of Maryland
9d ^{sterling} in silver like shilling
It was not established

have 7 Md 1799

Md

Gold + silver rates determined
Spanish dollar 7th CP
no mention of copper

Nov 1781 Chap XVI

Maryland

Archives of Maryland
Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly
of Maryland Jan 1637/38 - Sept 1661
(Baltimore, 1882) p 414

passed April ³⁰ ~~May~~ 1661

"An Acte Concerning the Setting up a
Mint within this Province of Maryland"

Mint to be set up in the province
Silver coinage of shillings shall weigh
9 pence and of same fineness as sterling
Other pieces in proportion

This bill was ~~passed by~~ ^{submitted to} the lower house in Feb, 1659
(p 387) ~~to~~ ^{to} the upper house in April ²² ~~May~~ 1661 (p 399, 400)
at conference April 30, 1661 (p 405)

Confirmation of Act on April 2, 1662 in name
of Lord Proprietors. (p 429)

Maryland

Merc

Archives of Maryland, Vol XXV
Baltimore, 1905 ~~the~~ for this vol.

Letter of Gov. Joseph Seymour to Board of Trade dated June 10, 1707

p. 266

"And since Money is become so absolutely
necessary Wee earnestly begg her Gracious
Majty the Queene, will be pleased to intrust
Us with a Species of small Copper Coyne, as by our
Address Wee have pray'd"

I appreciate your comments on my manuscript, and will gladly welcome any further suggestions you may make. Please believe me when I say that I did not mean to be forward or presumptuous in mentioning the Smith Numbers. Many months of hard work have gone into this research and I tossed that in as a means of protection.

Please advise me on which Certificate the "Death to Counterfeit" inscription appears. I will most certainly want to make this correction. Even with all of the work I have done I will be the first to admit that there is much more yet for me to learn. I hope it will always remain so, for then I will continue to ask.

Re the L322 of halfpence, I quote: "..... The servants taken over were bound to the freeholders for several years, and were paid small wages. Since the freeholders went on their own resources and took hired servants with them it was necessary to have a circulating medium in the colony. Accordingly, in 1734 the trustees sent a ton and a half of copper half pence for use in the colony. These cost L322." This is from "The Early Colonial Money System of Georgia", by W. E. Heath, page 149, Volume 19, Georgia Historical Quarterly, June 1935, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

The 1777 Certificate which you sent is a satisfactory exchange. Thank you.

I would appreciate your comments on my evaluations. They may be far off, but it is my opinion that there is probably not more than 500 pieces of Georgia currency available to collectors. Of course, I do not know the extent of your collection or I might change my mind.

Looking forward to further comment from you.

Sincerely,



Milton B. Smith

"If It's Old, Rare, or Unusual—I Either Have It or I Want It."

The Colonial Records of Georgia. (Atlanta, 1904)

Vol II

p 100 Palace Court meeting May 5, 1735
 "that One thousand weight of Copper Farthings
 be sent to Georgia in five Furkins; one hundred
 Pounds Sterling (part of the value of said Farthings) being
 to make good so much Provisions for the first
 Embarkation of the Saltzburchers now in Georgia "

$$1120 \times 92 = 103040 \text{ farthings} = 107/6/8$$

See: Col Records Vol III p. 87 Cost £106

p. 105 Palace Court meeting May 23, 1735
 "that half a Ton of half Pence be bought at the
 Tower for the use of the Colony at ~~ten~~ ten Pounds
 fourteen Shillings p Cwt "

$$10 \text{ £ } 14 \text{ sh} = 2568 \text{ pence or } 5136 \text{ halfpence per cwt}$$

$$1 \text{ cwt} = 112 \# \times 46 \text{ halfpence per } \# = 5152 \text{ halfpence per cwt}$$

$$\text{Total cost } \text{£}107 \quad \text{Total } \frac{1}{2} \text{d authorized } 51520$$

See also: Col Records Vol III p. 118 ←

p 109 Palace Court July 2, 1735
 "that One Ton of half Pence be procured at the
 Tower for the use of the Colony, the Cost of the said
 half Pence amounting to two hundred fifteen
 Pounds "

$$\text{£ } 215 = 4300 \text{ sh} = 51600 \text{ d} = 103200 \text{ halfpence}$$

$$1 \text{ Ton} = 2240 \# \times 46 = 103040 \text{ halfpence}$$

See also: Col Records Vol III p. 118 ← Continued cost £322

p. 114 Palace Court July 24, 1735
 "that a memorial be prepared to the Lords Commissioners
 of his Majesty's Treasury desiring his Majesty's License to
~~Suffer~~ the Sum of One thousand Pounds of Silver Coin of the
 Kingdom to be shipped from hence for his Majesty's Province
 of Georgia in America".

Not shipped as no record of receipt or sending located

On Baltimore 6d

Please note

misprint of M between
C and A on reverse

Corn + Medal Bulletin July, Aug 1916 p. 53
Vol 1 No 4 + 5

genuine
Lord Baltimore penny
illustrated

First piece owned by Brock of Phila -
who gave it to Univ of Penna

Second went from Brock to U.S Mint collect.
& was as poor.

Silver 85 $\frac{5}{8}$ grains

Fake

Scratches in die cause
elevation of lines on reverse
under II —

Die break at 7 o'clock
on rev



Nov 1963
from Packer

Rippled field surface
on obverse

If obj is up and coin
is turned on vertical axis
the reverse is rotated
clockwise 170°

From engraved
die.







Forges &
Chalmers Shilling
Short Worm

Both forging # B-3776 & # ^{E-}6323-B
have a dent ^{through the outside of the heading} above the space between
SH ~~at the~~

Also the L in CHALMERS
has ~~a diagonal~~ ^{some} dents near the top.
The heading on the circumference is missing
from 3 to 6 o'clock on the date side.
Thus both are from the same
original piece.

Weight of Baltimore Silver Coins

SPN coins

12d	Newcomer Collection	64 grains
6d	" "	42 grains
4d	" "	30 1/2 grains

Picher owned coins 4/30/79

12d	Coulton Davis Sale 1890	72 1/2 grains
12d		64 1/4
6d	Mills Sale	37 1/2 grains
6d	Bowers 2/9/78	38 1/4 grain
6d	—	38 1/4 grains
6d	part owned by Picher	39 3/4 grains
4d	Picher	23 + grains

Picher saw

4d	advertised in CW 3/13/78 by Mike Fowler	28 1/4 grains
----	--	---------------

Submitted by Picher to SPN (belongs to another dealer)
6d 48.5 grains

Crosby says

12d	66 grains
6d	34 grains
4d	25 grains

Baltimore

P. 2

Standard
English Shilling ^{same} Japanese weights

90 grains

6d weighs 45 grains
according to Greiner.

Amer Numis Society 4/24/79 info

Balt	12d	71.6 grains
"	12d	64.6 grains
"	6d	34.1 grains
"	4d	21.7 grains

Sent in by Fisher

April 1979

Baltimore 6d

dry coin
+ sling

dry sling

wet sling
+ coin

wet sling

3.23842

0.09232

2.91212

0.08442

3.23840

0.09231

2.91215

0.08440

3.23841

0.09232

2.91214

21.9°C

3.23841

2.91214

0.09232

0.08441

$d_{H_2O} = 0.997792$

3.14609

g. dry wt.

2.82773

2.82773

0.31836

buoyancy =

0.31906 cc.

$$\therefore \text{density of coin} = \frac{3.14609}{0.31906} = 9.86$$

May 14 - July 1

P. Gaspar
c/o G.P. Dyer
The Royal Mint, Tower Hill
London EC3N 4DR
England

~ 62% Ag

for Ag-Cu
alloy
according to

Calver p. 59

Analysis of Ancient
Metals.